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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
DESIR, PIERRE LOUIS	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2617	

DATE MAILED: 10/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/702,132	BICKER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Pierre-Louis Desir	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE ____ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 May 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-15 and 18-21* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-15 and 18-21* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *08/25/2006*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 8 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-2, 5-9, 11-13, 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moore (Pub. No. U.S. 2003/0039242), in view of Ishidoshiro (Pub. No. U.S. 2004/0066776) and Ibe et al. (Ibe) (Pub. No. US 2004/0218575).

Regarding claim 1, Moore discloses a method of forwarding a call from a mobile phone, the method comprising: determining that the mobile phone is within range of a wireless local area network base station with voice over internet protocol capability (i.e., the mobile handset is enabled to determine whether it is within range of the local network) (see page 2, paragraph 29 lines 9-10); receiving an internet protocol address (see page 2, paragraph 32, and page 3 paragraphs 39-40).

Although Moore discloses a method comprising sending a call forwarding message from the mobile phone to a remote cellular network element of a wide area cellular network (i.e., the handset 10 may first request the telephone number of the VoIP gateway 20, and then send a

command to the mobile telephone network 30 instructing the mobile telephone network 30 to forward incoming telephone calls to a telephone number of the VoIP gateway 20 via the VoIP telephone network 25) (see paragraph 34), Moore does not specifically a method comprising receiving an Internet protocol address associated with the wireless local area network base station, nor does he specifically disclose sending a call forwarding message which includes the internet protocol address from the mobile phone to a remote cellular network element of a wide area cellular network.

It is worth noted that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention to immediately envision that with the command sent by the handset 10 to instruct the mobile telephone network to forward incoming calls to the VoIP gateway, inherently IP address and port number of the mobile device as associated in the WLAN would also be sent to the mobile telephone network (i.e., cellular network).

However, Ishidoshiro discloses a method comprising receiving an Internet protocol address associated with the wireless local area network base station (i.e., in response to input of a linkage request, the wireless LAN base station allocates residual IP address to the radio IP telephone set. Thus, the IP address allocated to the radio IP telephone set is associated with the WLAN base station) (see pages 3-4, paragraphs, 33, 38-40) and sending a message which includes the internet protocol address from the mobile phone to a remote cellular network element of a wide area cellular network (i.e., the radio IP telephone set notifies the wireless LAN base station of a terminal ID, which includes IP address, a MAC address, and a telephone number. The wireless LAN base station sends the terminal ID to the gatekeeper) (see pages 3-4, paragraph 38-40).

Ibe discloses a method wherein the Cellular Controller receives a voice call from the cellular carrier network that is destined for a mobile device it is proxying for, it uses the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)-based voice over IP (VoIP) to forward the call via the corporate LAN to the mobile device. Similarly, voice and data messages that originate at the mobile device operating in 802.11 WLAN mode use SIP to set up a call to the Cellular Controller, if it is intended to be transmitted out of the building over the cellular carrier's network. The device then uses VoIP over WLAN to transmit the voice packets over the wireless LAN infrastructure where it is received by the Access Point and forwarded to the Cellular Controller over the wired LAN infrastructure. The Cellular Controller converts the packet into the right format for transmission over the cellular network (see paragraph 39). Ibe also discloses that to initiate the handoff from the WLAN to the WWAN, the mobile device sends an "initiate handoff" message to the Cellular Controller via Handoff Controller when the received signal strength indicator goes below a predefined threshold. Included in this message are the parameters of the current TCP connection: its ***port number,*** window size, and its ***IP address in the WLAN*** (see paragraph 46).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Moore with the teachings as described by Ishidoshiro and Ibe to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to ensure proper access to the network.

Regarding claim 2, Moore discloses a method (see claim 1 rejection), wherein the cellular network redirects a call destined to the mobile phone to the wireless local area network base station for communication with the mobile phone using the voice over Internet protocol (i.e., the mobile handset sends a command to the mobile telephone network instructing the mobile

telephone network to forward incoming telephone calls to a telephone number of the VoIP gateway via the VoIP telephone network) (see page 3, paragraphs 34, and 39).

Regarding claim 5, Moore discloses a method (see claim 1 rejection), further comprising determining that the mobile phone has moved out of range of the wireless local area network base station and sending a message to the cellular network element to cancel call forwarding to the wireless local area network base station (i.e., the handset is enabled to determine whether it is within range of the local network. And, the forwarding of telephone calls may be disabled when the handset is outside the range of the local network) (see page 2, paragraphs 29, and 30).

Regarding claim 6, Moore discloses a method (see claim 1 rejection), wherein the wide area cellular network sends a call directly to the mobile phone over the cellular spectrum after the mobile phone has moved out of range of the wireless local area network base station (i.e., if the handset is outside of the range of the local network, data traffic may be routed to and from the handset via the mobile telephone network) (see page 2, paragraph 29, lines 13-15).

Regarding claim 7, Moore discloses a method (see claim 2 rejection), wherein the mobile phone and the wireless local area network base station communicate bidirectionally using a voice over Internet protocol (i.e., a VoIP gateway for the VoIP telephone network. A cable modem allows communication between the mobile handset and the VoIP telephone network. Also, data traffic may be routed to and from the handset via the VoIP telephone network) (see page 2, paragraph 29).

Regarding claim 8, Moore discloses a method of communicating from a wireless local area base station to a mobile phone (see abstract), the method comprising: determining that the mobile phone is within range of the wireless local area network base station, the wireless local

area network base station having voice over internet protocol communications capability (i.e., the mobile handset is enabled to determine whether it is within range of the local network) (see page 2, paragraph 29 lines 9-10).

Although Moore discloses a method comprising retrieving an internet protocol address (see paragraphs 39-40), sending the internet protocol address (see page 2, paragraphs 32, 37, 39-40, 42), and sending a call forwarding message from the mobile phone to a remote cellular network element of a wide area cellular network (i.e., the handset 10 may first request the telephone number of the VoIP gateway 20, and then send a command to the mobile telephone network 30 instructing the mobile telephone network 30 to forward incoming telephone calls to a telephone number of the VoIP gateway 20 via the VoIP telephone network 25) (see paragraph 34), Moore does not specifically disclose a method comprising retrieving an internet protocol address and an optional port number associated with the wireless local area network base station from a memory and sending the internet protocol address and optional port number to the mobile phone over a wireless fidelity communication link to the mobile phone.

As stated above, it is worth noted that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention to immediately envision that with the command sent by the handset 10 to instruct the mobile telephone network to forward incoming calls to the VoIP gateway, inherently IP address and port number of the mobile device as associated in the WLAN would also be sent to the mobile telephone network (i.e., cellular network)

However, Ishidoshiro discloses a method comprising retrieving an internet protocol address and an optional port number (the wireless LAN base station allocates residual IP address and port number to the radio IP telephone set) associated with the wireless local area network

base station from a memory (see page 3, paragraphs, 33, 38-40) and sending the internet protocol address and optional port number to the mobile phone over a wireless fidelity communication link to the mobile phone (see pages 3-4, paragraph 38-40). It is worth noted that Applicants do not specifically disclose in the specification what defines an optional port number. As such, Examiner gives it the broadest interpretation. Ishidoshiro discloses that the radio IP telephone set 20a entering the radio zone 40a to be communicable with the wireless LAN base station 10a transmits a linkage request to the wireless LAN base station 10a. In response to input of the linkage request, the wireless LAN base station 10a transmits a notice of linkage acceptance to the radio IP telephone set 20a and allocates an IP address to the radio IP telephone set 20a (see paragraphs 38-40). Thus, while in that specific zone, the radio IP telephone set 20a establishes connection through the wireless LAN base station 10a (i.e., through the wireless LAN port). Therefore, one skilled in the art would unhesitatingly and obviously conceptualize that the wireless LAN base station sends a port number with allocation of the IP address to the telephone set since the radio telephone set establishes connection through that specific wireless LAN base station.

Ibe discloses a method wherein the Cellular Controller receives a voice call from the cellular carrier network that is destined for a mobile device it is proxying for, it uses the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)-based voice over IP (VoIP) to forward the call via the corporate LAN to the mobile device. Similarly, voice and data messages that originate at the mobile device operating in 802.11 WLAN mode use SIP to set up a call to the Cellular Controller, if it is intended to be transmitted out of the building over the cellular carrier's network. The device then uses VoIP over WLAN to transmit the voice packets over the wireless LAN infrastructure where

it is received by the Access Point and forwarded to the Cellular Controller over the wired LAN infrastructure. The Cellular Controller converts the packet into the right format for transmission over the cellular network (see paragraph 39). Ibe also discloses that to initiate the handoff from the WLAN to the WWAN, the mobile device sends an "initiate handoff" message to the Cellular Controller via Handoff Controller when the received signal strength indicator goes below a predefined threshold. Included in this message are the parameters of the current TCP connection: its ***port number***, window size, and its ***IP address in the WLAN*** (see abstract and paragraph 46).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Moore with the teachings as described by Ishidoshiro and Ibe to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to ensure proper access to the network.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Moore with the teachings as described by Ishidoshiro to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to ensure proper access to the network.

Regarding claim 9, Moore in view of Ishidoshiro and Ibe discloses a method (see claim 8 rejection), further comprising receiving a call from a wide area network, the call directed to the mobile phone at the internet protocol address and the optional port number of the wireless local area network base station VoIP provider (i.e., data traffic may be routed to handset via the VoIP telephone network) (see paragraph 9, 29, and 37-39. Also refer to claim 8 rejection as related to the combination).

Regarding claim 11, Moore discloses a method (see claims 8, 9 rejections), wherein the wide area network includes a high speed wired communication channel (see page 2, paragraph 30).

Regarding claim 12, Moore discloses a method (see claim 9 rejection), wherein the high speed wired communication channel is a digital subscriber line connection (i.e., Broadband connection) (see page 3, paragraph 38).

Regarding claim 13, Moore discloses a method (see claims 8 rejection), further comprising establishing a bidirectional communication path between the wireless local area network base station and the mobile phone and communicating in accordance with voice over internet protocol over the bidirectional communication path (i.e., a VoIP gateway for the VoIP telephone network. A cable modem allows communication between the mobile handset and the VoIP telephone network. Also, data traffic may be routed to and from the handset via the VoIP telephone network) (see page 2, paragraph 29).

Regarding claim 19, Moore discloses a method (see claim 2 rejection) wherein the call destined to the mobile phone is communicated between the remote cellular network element and the wireless local area network base station without utilizing a public switched telephone network (i.e., the mobile telephone network 30 and the VoIP network 25 may both be configured to route telephony data traffic to the PSTN network 40 and IP data traffic to the IP network 50) (see paragraph 52. Also refer to Ishidoshiro paragraphs 39-40, and claim 8 rejection as related to the combination).

Regarding claim 20, Moore discloses a method (see claim 1 rejection) wherein the internet protocol address is received at the mobile phone from the wireless local area network

base station via a wireless connection (see page 2, paragraphs 32, 37, 39-40, 42. Also refer to Ishidoshiro paragraphs 38-40, and claim 8 rejection as related to the combination).

Regarding claim 21, Moore discloses a method as described above (see claim 8 rejection).

Although Moore discloses a method comprising and sending the Internet protocol address (see page 2, paragraphs 32, 37, 39-40, 42), Moore does not specifically disclose a method comprising sending the internet protocol address and the optional port number from the wireless local area network base station to the mobile phone.

However, Ishidoshiro discloses a method comprising retrieving an internet protocol address and an optional port number (base station ID) associated with the wireless local area network base station from a memory (see page 3, paragraphs, 33, 38-40) and sending the internet protocol address and optional port number to the mobile phone over a wireless fidelity communication link to the mobile phone (see pages 3-4, paragraph 38-40). Ishidoshiro also discloses that the radio IP telephone set 20a entering the radio zone 40a to be communicable with the wireless LAN base station 10a transmits a linkage request to the wireless LAN base station 10a. In response to input of the linkage request, the wireless LAN base station 10a transmits a notice of linkage acceptance to the radio IP telephone set 20a and allocates an IP address to the radio IP telephone set 20a (see paragraphs 38-40). Thus, while in that specific zone, the radio IP telephone set 20a establishes connection through the wireless LAN base station 10a (i.e., through the wireless LAN port). Therefore, one skilled in the art would unhesitatingly and obviously conceptualize that the wireless LAN base station sends a port number with allocation of the IP

address to the telephone set since the radio telephone set establishes connection through that specific wireless LAN base station.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Moore with the teachings as described by Ishidoshiro to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to ensure proper access to the network.

wherein sending the internet protocol address and the optional port number comprises sending the internet protocol address and the optional port number from the wireless local area network base station to the mobile phone (see page 2, paragraphs 32, 37, 39-40, 42. Also refer to Ishidoshiro paragraphs 39-40, and claim 8 rejection as related to the combination).

4. Claims 3 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moore, Ibe, and Ishidoshiro, in further view of Reding et al. (Reding), Pub. No. 2004/0213212.

Regarding claim 3, Moore and Ishidoshiro disclose a method as described above (see claim 1 rejection).

Although Moore and Ishidoshiro disclose a method as described, the combination does not specifically disclose a method, wherein the mobile phone determines that it is in range of the wireless local area network by receiving a message in accordance with the 802.11 communication protocol.

However, Reding discloses a method for call forwarding (see abstract), in which the system is capable of receiving an indication, which indicates that a first wireless device has

entered or left the vicinity or range of a second wireless device, wherein the indication may be accomplished by using a protocol such as the IEEE 802.11(b).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings, which are analogous, to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to allow wireless comparability comparable to Ethernet.

Regarding claim 10, Moore, Ibe, and Ishidoshiro disclose a method as disclosed above (see claim 9 rejection).

Although Moore, Ibe, and Ishidoshiro disclose a method as described above, the combination does not specifically disclose a method, wherein the wide area network is a distributed computer network.

However, Reding discloses a method of communicating from a wireless local area base station to a mobile phone, wherein the wide area network is a distributed computer network (i.e.. a network which consist of clients and servers connected in such a way that any system can potentially communicate with any other system) (see page 2, paragraph 25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as disclosed by Moore, Ibe, and Ishidoshiro with the teachings as disclosed by Reding to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation to do so would have been to distribute processing to inexpensive system, and to relieve servers of many tasks.

5. Claims 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moore, Ibe, and Ishidoshiro, in further view of Shostak, Pub. No. US 20040127241

Moore, Ibe, and Ishidoshiro disclose a method as described above (see claim 1 rejection).

Although the combination discloses a method wherein the handset may dynamically be assigned a new IP address on an IP subnet of the voice IP gateway (see page 3 paragraph 40), the combination does not specifically disclose a method, wherein the Internet protocol address is communicated to the mobile phone using the dynamic host configuration protocol.

However, Shostak discloses a method wherein IP addresses are assigned dynamically through the customer's DHCP server (see paragraph 84).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the work necessary to administer an IP network, as related to the distribution of IP addresses

6. Claims 14-15, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reding in view of Moore, Ibe, and Ishidoshiro.

Regarding claim 14, Reding discloses a mobile phone comprising: a housing (see fig. 6-8); an antenna attached to the housing (see fig. 6-8); a wide area cellular communications module disposed within the housing; a wide area cellular communications module having a cellular interface to communicate with a remote wide area cellular network (i.e., transceiver) (see page 2, paragraph 26; and page 8, paragraphs 88 and 89); and a short-range wireless local area network module disposed within the housing, the short-range wireless local area network module having a wireless interface to communicate with a wireless local area network having voice over internet protocol communications capability (see page 8 paragraph 88).

Although Reding discloses a mobile phone as described above, Reding does not specifically disclose a mobile phone, wherein an internet protocol address received by the mobile phone from a wireless local area network is stored in the memory, and wherein the wide area cellular communication module formulates a call forwarding message that includes the internet protocol address, the call forwarding message to be communicated to the remote wide area cellular network.

However, Moore discloses a disclose a mobile phone (i.e. mobile handset), wherein an internet protocol address received by the mobile phone from a wireless local area network is stored (i.e., the handset 10 may dynamically assigned a new IP address on an IP subnet of the VoIP gateway 20. One skilled in the art would immediately envision that the new IP address, which is assigned to the handset is stored in the inherent memory of the handset) (see paragraph 40). Also, Moore discloses a device comprising receiving an Internet protocol address (see page 2, paragraph 32, and page 3 paragraphs 39-40), and sending a call forwarding message from the mobile phone to a remote wide area cellular network (i.e., the handset 10 may first request the telephone number of the VoIP gateway 20, and then send a command to the mobile telephone network 30 instructing the mobile telephone network 30 to forward incoming telephone calls to a telephone number of the VoIP gateway 20 via the VoIP telephone network 25) ((see paragraphs 32, 34, and 39). As known, for the call to be properly forwarded, the network would receive the IP address with the forwarding message. and sending a call forwarding message from the mobile phone to a remote cellular network element of a wide area cellular network.

Ishidoshiro discloses a handset wherein a message is formulated that includes the Internet protocol address, the call forwarding message to be communicated to a network (see pages 3-4, paragraphs 38-40).

Ibe discloses a method wherein the Cellular Controller receives a voice call from the cellular carrier network that is destined for a mobile device it is proxying for, it uses the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)-based voice over IP (VoIP) to forward the call via the corporate LAN to the mobile device. Similarly, voice and data messages that originate at the mobile device operating in 802.11 WLAN mode use SIP to set up a call to the Cellular Controller, if it is intended to be transmitted out of the building over the cellular carrier's network. The device then uses VoIP over WLAN to transmit the voice packets over the wireless LAN infrastructure where it is received by the Access Point and forwarded to the Cellular Controller over the wired LAN infrastructure. The Cellular Controller converts the packet into the right format for transmission over the cellular network (see paragraph 39). Ibe also discloses that to initiate the handoff from the WLAN to the WWAN, the mobile device sends an "initiate handoff" message to the Cellular Controller via Handoff Controller when the received signal strength indicator goes below a predefined threshold. Included in this message are the parameters of the current TCP connection: its ***port number***, window size, and its ***IP address in the WLAN*** (see abstract and paragraph 46).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation to do so would have been to insure the authentication of the communication process.

Regarding claim 15, Reding discloses a mobile phone (see claim 14 rejection), wherein the wide area cellular communications module and the short-range wireless local area network module are computer software modules integrated within a digital processor device (i.e., Bluetooth-enabled device) (see page 8, paragraph 89).

Regarding claim 18, Reding discloses a mobile phone as described above (see claim 15 rejection).

Although Reding discloses a mobile phone as described above, Reding fails to specifically disclose a mobile phone device, wherein an internet protocol address received by the mobile phone from a wireless local area network is stored, and wherein the wide area cellular communication module formulates a message to cancel the previously communicated call forwarding message to be sent to the remote wide area cellular network.

However, Moore discloses mobile phone device, wherein the wide area cellular communication module formulates a message to cancel the previously communicated call forwarding message to be sent to the remote wide area cellular network (i.e., the handset is enabled to determine whether it is within range of the local network. And, the forwarding of telephone calls may be disabled when the handset is outside the range of the local network) (see claim 1 rejection, and paragraphs 29-30, 39-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation to do so would have been to insure the authentication of the communication process.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pierre-Louis Desir whose telephone number is (571) 272-7799. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00AM- 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on (571) 272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Pierre-Louis Desir
10/02/2006

JOSEPH FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER